BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1818. [NUMBER 1361

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Monday the twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 15th day of September 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following Regulation to be published for general information.

A. D. 1818. REGULATION VI

A REGULATION *for carrying on the trade between the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty.*—PASSED *by the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, this 31st day of December* 1817.

Preamble. Whereas by an act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An act "for regulating the trade to be carried on with the British possessions "in India by the ships of Nations in "amity with His Majesty", it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that act, and during the continuance of the exclusive trade of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possession of the British territories in India is secured to the said United Company, it should be lawful for the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with His Majesty, to import into, and export from the British possessions in India, such goods and commodities as they should be permitted to import into, and export from the said possessions by the Directors of the said Company; who were thereby directed to frame such Regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said possessions, and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty, as should seem to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British possessions in India, and of the British Empire; and that no ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of states or countries in amity with His Majesty, should be liable to seizure, confiscation or forfeiture, or other penalty, for exporting from, or importing into the said British possessions in India, any goods or commodities the importation or exportation of which should respectively be permitted by the said Regulation, any thing in a certain act, of the twelfth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, therein recited, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that it should not be lawful for the Directors of the said United Company to frame any Regulations for the conduct of the said trade, which should be inconsistent with any treaty or treaties which should have been, or might be, entered into by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and any country or state at amity with His Majesty, or which might be inconsistent with any act or acts of Parliament which had been passed for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the said British Territories in India: and whereas by another act passed in the 53rd. year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter", all the enactments, provisions, matters and things contained in any act or acts whatsoever which was limited, or might be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by a certain act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of his present Majesty therein recited, so far as the same, or any of them, were in force and not repealed by, or regugnant, to the said act of the 53d year of his said present Majesty, should continue and be in force during the further term thereby granted to the said Company; subject to such alterations therein as might be made by any of the enactments, provisions, matters and things in that act contained—

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in virtue of the powers granted to them by the aforesaid acts, have framed the following Regulation for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India and the countries and states in amity with His Majesty.

Rules under which ships belonging to Foreign European nations having a settlement of their own in India, and being in Amity with His Majesty, are allowed to trade with the British Ports in India.

II. Foreign European ships, belonging to any Nation having a settlement of its own in the East Indies and being in amity with His Majesty, may freely enter the British sea ports and harbours in that country, whether they come directly from their own country or from any of the ports and places in the East Indies; they shall be hospitably received and shall have liberty of trade there in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations established in such places: provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores or rice. The said ships may also be cleared out for any port or place in the East Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, shall be cleared out direct for the country in Europe to which such ships respectively belong.

Also in respect to ships of Foreign European Nations having no Establishment in the East Indies.

III. *First.* Foreign European ships belonging to countries having no establishment in the East Indies, may (when those countries and states respectively are in amity with His Majesty) freely enter the ports of the principal British settlements in the East Indies, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Prince of Wales Island, only. They shall be hospitably received there, and have free liberty to trade in imports and exports conformably to the Regulations of the place: provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British Government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said British territories without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores or naval stores or rice: and provided also that the said ships proceed from their own ports direct to the said principal British settlements, without touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out, except from necessity and merely to procure refreshments, or repairs in case of distress or accidents in the course of such voyage; the burthen of the proof of which necessity to rest on the parties.

Second. The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid, shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British Territories, to any port or place except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where the same shall be unladen. The said ships shall not be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade in India: but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one principal British port of discharge to another principal British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

Third. The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed, either with or without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or factories of any foreign European nation in India, or to the territory of any Indian, or Chinese potentate of power, except from the like necessity as is before described, of which the proof shall rest with them. Nor shall the said vessels be allowed to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta for trade, refreshment, or repairs.

Fourth. In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be a direct one to the country to which the vessels belongs, and to no other whatever. They are to give bond, with the security of a resident in the country, that they will deliver the cargo at the port for which the clearance is made; and such bond is to be cancelled, when a certificate from a British consul, or two known British merchants resident at such port, is produced of the bonâ fide delivery of the cargo there.

Fifth. The following is the form of the bond which is to be executed on occasions of that nature.

Know all men by these presents that we of in and of the ship called the now riding and being in the are held and firmly bound unto the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the sum of to be paid to the said United Company, their successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well & truly made, we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents: sealed with our seals, dated the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the said ship called the has received a cargo on board in the the contents and particulars whereof are contained in the export manifest thereof signed by the above bounden and also in the port-clearance of the said ship called the delivered to and in the possession of the said

Now, if the said or, in case of the death or inability of the said the person who shall succeed him as of the said ship, shall well and truly export to, and land the said cargo and every part thereof (the danger of the seas and enemies excepted) at the port of in and not in any other port or place beyond the seas; and also if the said or any other person or persons shall, within the space of years from the day of the date of the above writing obligatory, produce to, and deposit with, the Collector of the Government customs at Calcutta at Fort William in Bengal for the time being, a certificate of the said goods being so landed, under the hand and seal of the British consul at the said port of or, if no British consul should or shall be there resident, under the hands and seals of two British merchants resident at the said port of or, if no British merchants should be there resident, under the hand and seal of the principal officer of the customs at the said port of and of some merchant resident at the said port of then the above written obligation, as also one of the same tenor & date, shall be void & of no effect: otherwise the same shall remain in full force, virtue, and effect.

Sealed and delivered,
where no stamps are
used, in the presence of

Sixth. The pecuniary obligation and security required by the foregoing clauses of this Section shall be adjusted on a consideration of the tonnage of the vessel, and shall be calculated at the rate of not more than one hundred Rupees per ton: but the Governor in Council is hereby invested with authority to reduce that rate in cases in which any substantial reasons can be assigned for that indulgence. Applications of this nature are uniformly to be made through the Collector of Government Customs, who shall forward them to the Governor in Council, with his sentiments on the subject, for the latter's orders.

The trade between the British possessions and the United states of America to be regulated by the convention of commerce dated the 3d July 1815.

IV. The trade between the British possessions in India and the United States of America shall be regulated by the convention of commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London the 3d July 1815.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d September 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MONTHLY GENERAL SALE of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, COCHINEAL, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Thursday the 1st of October, & continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Commee. Gen. Sales.

BOMBAY
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
25th September, 1818.

જાહેર ખબર થાએ
એવીને ફારકારી અનાત તથા ધા
ન્ય તથા ફીરમીજ તથા બીજી જનશ
ની દર મહીના ની વકરી ગુરૂ વારે તા
રીખ ૧ અકટોબરનાં દંને થાશે ને તે
વકરી એક કરતા શુધી જારી રેહેશે
ને વકરી દર દીને બપોરે ચાલુ થાશે
તારીખ ૨૫ શપટેમબર ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❀

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & Com. Acc

શ્રી
ખ્યાછીરખેચર ઘેખે
ખેછીખેજરમગીઘમંત પધાજી
પમીરમીખપર્યંત ખીજખ્યાચીઘ
રમણીખ્યાચીપીમગી ગુરૂપગી તા
ગીજ ૧ મછેપમવેપર ચેંમીછે ઈ
સ્તીપીમગીછેમપાપડાજ્યેંત ચા
ળીમણીપ
પતીપીકીજરીપપર્યંત પ્રજી
ખેતમઈપ તારીજ ૨૮ સેપ ૭
બ્રજેંપર ખંજ ૧૮૧૮ ઈજપી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all applications for permission to send presents to England by the Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Lady Lushington, now in harbour, and the Fairlie and Porcher expected from Bengal, must be made at this office.

R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehousekeeper & Com. Ac.

BOMBAY
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
25th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of the difficulty that has been at times experienced in the recovery of the amount of Postage due on letters from Europe, none will in future be delivered from this office, until payment of the King's postage has been made, by the parties to whom they are addressed.

It is therefore particularly requested that such persons, as may find it more convenient to apply for their letters at the office, than to wait for their delivery at their respective places of abode, will have the goodness to furnish themselves or their servants, with the means of discharging the amount due thereon, the Clerks of the department having been strictly enjoined not to allow any deviation from the above rule.

It is also particularly requested that no person will endeavour to obtain entrance into the interior of the office on the arrival of Ships from Europe, as it has been found absolutely necessary to prohibit all ingress at such periods, except to those immediately attached to the department.

C. LAW,
H. M. D. Post Master Gen.

H. M. POST OFFICE,
September 26th 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias *at the Suit of* WOOMABOYE *Widow and Executrix of the late* BALAJEE SHAMSETT,

AGAINST

MADOBA WISSWANATHJEE & WASSOODEW WISSWANATHJEE *deceased,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 28th day of September instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises, the Undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendants.

Lot 1st. A Chaul or Range, situated without the Town Walls near the Mumbadeevee Church.

Lot 2d. A House and Garden, situated at Bhoycallaw, opposite Snnkersett Baboolsett's House.

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF's OFFICE,
23d Sept. 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL OSBORNE, commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, having taken charge of such part of the effects of the late Lieutenant Colonel LYALL, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment N. I., as were at Baroda at the time of his decease, after paying funeral charges &c. has lodged the balance arising from the sale of the effects, (Rupees 1813) one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the Honorable Company's Treasury.

H. S. OSBORNE,
Lt. Col. Comdg. G. S. F.

BARODA,
17th September 1818.

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of Mr. JOHN YEATES, in their Establishment, has terminated from the 31st July last; and that the business will be continued to be carried on under the same FIRM as heretofore.

BOMBAY, FORBES' STREET,
22d September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC SALE,
On MONDAY next the 28th Instant,
AT
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE'S
SCREWS,
THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
PART OF AN INVESTMENT
JUST LANDED,
VIZT.

SADDLERY from Simpson,—consisting of Military Saddles, Hunting ditt. & Harness, complete.

JEWELLERY from D. & W. Morice, consisting of Brilliant, Brooch, Fancy Head Rings; large Padlock Lockets; Pins; Gold and Silver Watches of sorts.

CUTLERY from Lowcock, consisting of Razors and Penknives.

LACES and GLOVES, of sorts.

WINES from Wilkinson and Crosthwaite, consisting of Champagne, Claret and Port Wine.

BUGGY Trimmings; Flannels; Kalydriscopes; and an assortment of Books.

TERMS of Sale—Ready money, and the Goods to be cleared away.

Bombay 25th Sept. 1818

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my office in Meadow's Street on Saturday next the 3d October at 12 o'clock, noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay 26th Sept. 1818.

A CARD.

GENTLEMEN desirous to become acquainted with MINERALOGY may have portable collections at various prices, viz.

150 Specimens for Five Pounds
220 Ditto——————Ten Pounds.

More extensive collections, and Specimens more instructive and select, classed and arranged, including a suit of precious stones, from 20 to 50 Guineas. Still more elegant collections, for 100 Guineas, with Blowpipe, Chemical Box, and Mineralogical apparatus.

BY J. MAWE *No.* 149 *Strand, London:* author of Travels through the Gold and Diamond districts in Brazil The Mineralogy of Derbyshire-Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones, the art of cutting, sliting &c. also of the descriptive catalogue of minerals &c.

N. B. Minerals bought, or exchanged.

SALES BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next the 30th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS, SALES WILL BE HELD
AT LOUGHLIN'S
Auction Rooms as usual:

THE Sale to commence each day at 11 o'Clock forenoon.

Bombay, 25th September 1818.

Bengal Provident
SOCIETY.

NOTICE. Certificates for the *Third Class* of this Society, which commenced on the 1st of January, are now issuing from the office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.; where also the Printed Regulations of the Society, and an Alphabetical List of Members of the Second Class, with Statement of Accounts, may be had.

Bombay 20th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMEN

LIEUT. COL. COX, command at Poonah, having taken charg ome effects belongi to the late L HENRY HEATH of the 2d Batta 6th Regiment, and sold the same Public Outcry, has, after the payu of Servants' wages &c. remitted the lance, one hundred and forty se (147-3-00) Rupees and three quarte to the Sub Treasurer at Bombay.

Camp Near Poonah, 15th Sept. 18

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

Major General John Baillie, commandant of the Battalion of Artillery, is released from the command of the Garrison of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1818.

Lieutenant B. McMahon, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The undermeationed Gentlemen cadets, who arrived in the Victory and the Honorable company's Extra Ship Lady Lushington, having produced certificates from the Secretary at the East India house of their appointments on this Establishment, Mr. Athill for the artillery is appointed acting Lieutenant fire worker, Mr. Hemming for the engineers acting ensign, and those for the Infantry are promoted to the rank of ensigns from the dates opposite their names respectively.

Artillery.

John Athill	9th Sept.	1818.

Engineers.

Samuel Hemming	12 Do.	Do.

Infantry.

Henry Spencer	9th Sept.	1818.
John Brooks	Do.	Do.
Wm. Cavaye	Do.	Do.
Graham Lloyd	Do.	Do.
Robt Cameron Cowan	Do.	Do.
Neil Campbell	Do.	Do.
John Sandwith	12th	Do.
Chas. Mathison	Do.	Do.
James Finlay	Do.	Do.
Pooley Kensington	Do.	Do.
Thomas Richard Billamore	Do.	Do.
Josh. Hugh Mills Luyken	Do.	Do.
Edward Hallum	Do.	Do.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council pleased to cancel that part of the general order of 3d of July, placing the Troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy on garrison allowance from the 1st of last month; and to continue them on field allowances to the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of the Honorable Court's letters dated the 7th and 22d of April 1818.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 7th April 1818.

Para. 2d We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment severally to remain in England until the departure of the first company's ships of next season (1818 | 19) vizt.

Captain Thos. H. Midford.
Lieutenant Wm. B. Kennedy.

3d Mr. John Hemson has our permission to return to his duty as a conductor of ordnance upon your establishment.

13th Assistant Surgeon George Johnstone having remained in this country beyond the period prescribed by the Acts of Parliament, we direct that he be struck off the strength of the Army from the expiration of two years and a half from the period of his quitting India.

14th The following officers having likewise exceeded the prescribed period; we also direct that they be struck off from the undermentioned dates, to which their several furloughs were prolonged, vizt.

2d Native Infantry, Lieutenant Samuel Bertie Ambrose, from 19th May 1819.
5th Do. Lieutenant Sampson Naylor, from 1st July 1816.
9th Do. Lieutenant James Lugar, from 7th January 1817.

15th. Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Smyttan of your Establishment has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's Ships of next season (1818 | 19)

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 22d April 1818.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers severally to return to their rank upon your Establishment vizt.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Morse; and Lieut. Thos. Edward Baynes.

3d. Lieutenant Peter Breton, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of next season 1818 | 19.

4th. We have appointed Mr. Charles Walter, now an Officer in His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment. His Order of Rank will be transmitted you by an early opportunity.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Copy of paras. which will be inserted in the next Military General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Copy of Paragraphs dated the 2d May 1818, which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bombay.

Lieutenant Charles Franklin Hart, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until July next.

We have permitted Mr. Assistant Surgeon Andrew Gibson, M. D. to return to his rank upon your Establishment. This Officer having quitted England without taking the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company, we direct you to administer the same to him upon his arrival at your Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place Captain J. A. O. Brown, of the

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

10th Regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the sole Commissioner for the settlement of the Territory conquered from the late Paishwa.

The following appointment is ordered to take place in consequence of Lieutenant Seely, Adjutant of the Battalion of Invalids, having been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore.

Battalion of Native Invalids.

Lieutenant Walter Nixon, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant vice Seely.—date of appointment 15th September 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Gov.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We believe we can safely assure "A Deccan Auxiliary" that 'the reasonable expectation' he and his friends have formed, will not be disappointed. The evil complained of had been previously brought to the notice of the head of the department in which it arose; and he immediately assented to the adoption of the only remedy in his power, by giving orders for a periodical publication of the marks &c. of unclaimed packages which may be hereafter lying at the Custom-house of this Presidency.

THE COURIER,

SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

The arrivals during the last week, of the American Ship Pactolus from Amsterdam and Cowes, and of the country Ship Ahmoody from Bussorah, do not enable us to lay before our readers any intelligence of which we were not previously in possession.

Yesterday the moon, according to the Hindoo system, entered the mansion denominated Hust'h; or in the more familiar language of Europeans, yesterday was the commencement of the Elephanta, which was ushered in by a few loud claps of thunder and some heavy showers of rain. The lightning struck the signal flag staff at Parell and shivered it to pieces to within two feet of its foot. We have not heard of any further damage.

The Upton Castle, for London, will sail the first week in October; the packet to be sent by her, will be closed at Messrs. Tasker and Co's. office on the 30th instant. The Swallow, for the same port, will get away about the 4th proximo; and letters to transmitted by her, will be received by Messrs. Forbes and Co. The Surat Castle, also for London, will be dispatched if possible on Wednesday next; Messrs. Shotton and Co. receive letters to be forwarded by her. The Samarang, for Liverpool, will go to sea about the 10th October.

We observe by the Courier of the 13th May, that the second trial at Albi of the murderers of M. Fualdes is at length finished. On the 3d May the examination and defence of the accused having been concluded, the President, after a full recapitulation of the proceedings relative to this horrid business, referred the questions separately for the decision of the Jury—Whether the accused, Catherine Bruguiere, alias Bancal widow, Bastide Gram mont, Joseph Jaussion, Jean Batiste Colard, Francois Bach, Joseph Missonier, and Anne Benoit, were guilty of the murder of M. Fualdes and with premeditation? Whether they (excepting the woman Bancal) had thrown the body into the river? Whether Bastide and Jaussion had fraudulently possessed themselves of papers and books relative to the pecuniary affairs of M. Fualdes? and whether Madame Manson was an accomplice?

The jury deliberated four hours and a half. When they returned into Court, a profound and anxious silence reigned in the auditory. The foreman of the jury, with his hand on his heart and with evident emotion, read the answers. They agreed unanimously, that the woman Bancal, Bastide, Jaussion, Colard, and Bach, were guilty of the murder with premeditation. Anne Benoit guilty as an accomplice without premeditation. Bastide, Jaussion, Colard and Bach, guilty of throwing the body into the river, the former guilty of burglarious robbery. Missonier not guilty in the murder, but an accomplice in throwing the body into the river. Madame Manson not guilty.

After the Court had deliberated, the President pronounced sentence as follows:---

The woman Bancal, Bastide, Jaussion, Colard and Bach, condemned to death; Anne Benoit to hard labor for life; Missonier to two years imprisonment and a fine of 50 francs. Madame Manson is acquitted and to be instantly set at liberty.

The Jury taking into consideration the importance to society of the confessions made by Bach, earnestly prayed the Court to recommend him to the King's mercy.

The epidemic disease for the last two or three days has continued to prevail on this island without much alteration either in increase or diminution; altho' it is now much milder in its symptoms, and the number of cases are also much decreased, from what they were a fortnight ago. We are sorry to learn by accounts from Surat dated 19th instant, that seven or eight cases had appeared to have occurred in that city, and that there was every reason to apprehend it would become prevalent. The disease also reached Malwan on the 9th instant, between which and the 13th, upwards of 50 cases had occurred: the disease however was mild in its symptoms, and as the natives were prompt in their applications for assistance, there had been no fatal cases.

In copying the following paragraph from our brother of the Gazette, we beg to express our hearty concurrence with him in the gratification of giving such testimonies publicity.

"We are always happy to insert testimonies of the nature of the following, and it has seldom fallen to our lot, to publish a more pleasing one than this."

TO

CAPTAIN JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

Bombay 18th Sept. 1818.

DEAR SIR,

As we know not how soon our various duties may cause our separation, we seize the earliest opportunity after our arrival at this Island, to express to you the sentiments we feel on the subject of our passage from England to this presidency in the Ship Victory, of which you have the command.

One hundred and nine days only were occupied in this voyage, and we are convinced that its rapidity may be attributed as much to your professional talents, as to the good qualities of the vessel in which we were fortunate enough to be passengers.

But if in this respect we were highly favored by concurring circumstances, we consider ourselves not less so in the enjoyment of much comfort in a situation that at first sight promises so little, and for this believe ourselves entirely your debtors, inasmuch, as next to the care of the ship, your every effort was directed to make us happy; a never faling fund of chearfulness and the resources of an intelligent mind, at all times supplying you much ample means to so desirable an end.

We cannot conclude without saying a few words on the liberality we experienced from the commencement to the termination of the voyage, but on this head we shall say little, for fear of giving offence; suffice it to notice, that in our opinion, nothing was omitted that could contribute to satisfy either our real or imaginary wants, and that every thing was supplied to us with an unsparing hand, and liberal heart.

For so many instances of kindness, accept, Sir, not only our warmest thanks, but our most fervent wishes for your happiness; may your return to England be marked with as much prosperity as attended your last voyage from it; & be assured, that should your destiny lead you again to this part of the shores of India, you will find no individuals more heartily rejoiced to meet you, than your very sincere friends

And Late Passengers

Charlotte Cooper,
Humphrey Lyons,
Robt. C. Cowan,
Neil Campbell,
David Rice,
William Cavaye,
Henry Spencer,
Thomas Cooper,
John Brooks,
John Athill,
Graham Lloyed.

DEPARTURE.—Doctor Mardon, Superintending Surgeon.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS, September 18th French Ship Nantais, Commander Watier, from Nantz, the 8th Feb. 1818, touched at Bourbon & Mocha.

Do. 19th American Ship Pactolus of Boston, Commander Francis Blackler, from Cowes, Isle of Wight 30th May, touched at Port Louis Isle of France.

Do. 23d Ship Ahmoody, Capt. Richard Cooper, from Bussorah, the 14th August 1818.

Do. 24th H. C. Cruiser Mercury, Capt. Thomas Blast, from Red Sea.

Passenger per Ahmoody, Mr. Wason.

DEPARTURES, September 23d Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fackera, to Surat.

Do. do. Tappy, Syrang Essmall Bawa, to Surat.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.] Sept. 2, Ship Cawder Bux, from Covelong,—8. H. C. Extra Ship Northampton, Captain Tebbutt, from Portsmouth, 16th May,—9, Ship Britannia, Captain W. Snowhall, from Calcutta 24th August.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 4 Ship Edmonstone, Capt. Laird for Calcutta, 8, Ship John Palmer Captan Saunders, for the Cape of Good Hope and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 19th ship Alexander, W. Harris, from Bussorah.

25th ship Oswin, James Hay, from London 12th April.

Danish ship Henrietta Louisa, Duntzfelt, from Copenhagen 15th March.

Portuguese ship Canoa, B. C. Martin, from Rio de Janeiro, 22d June.

26th ship Ganges, J. Chapman, from Liverpool, 22d April.

Ship Sovereign, J. R. Baston, from England, 12th April and Madeira, 16th May.

Ship Europe, T. Ashton, from England, 31st March and Madras, 16th inst.

Arab ship Yadel Currin, Nacoda, from Java, 20th July.

27th ship Thalia, J. Ballingall, from Liverpool, 26th April.

Dutch ship Zelima, C. Nuremburg, from Ostend, 21st February.

Spanish ship Rey Fernando, Don A. Reva, from Lima, 23d April.

Passenger per Ganges.

Mr. Gregson.

Passengers per Europe,

FROM ENGLAND.

Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dick, Miss Thomas, Miss Bailey, two Misses Thornton, Lieut. Col. J. Smith, Lieut. Col. J. Gardener, Capt. F. Heytham, Mr. J. McCann, Cadet, Mr. J. Bean, ditto, Mr. A. Ramsay, ditto, Mr. A. Beatson, ditto.

FROM MADRAS.

Rev. Dr. Schmid, Mrs. Schmid.

Passengers per Sovereign,

FROM ENGLAND.

Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Boys, Mrs. Bromley, Miss Thornton, Lieut. R. M. Erskine, 16th N. I. Lieut J. H. Boys, 21st L. D. Mr. G. Brooks, Cadet, Mr. P. J. Douglas, ditto, Mr. B. H. Hodgson, ditto.

DEPARTURES.—August 20th schooner Courier, J. Lautier, for West Coast of Sumatra.

Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, for London.

22d ship Cæsar, J. Tayler, ditto.

Amer. brig Washington, G. Abbot, for Boston.

Brig Salamanca, J. Sutherland, for Rangoon.

23d French ship Leman, W. Berthault, for Nantz.

Amer. ship William, G. Batchelder, for Boston.

Ship Hooghly, C. A. Harris, for Manilla.

Ship Briton, J. Crichton, for London.

Ship Hebe, J. Porter, for Malta.

French ship Benoni, J. B. Castaings, for Bordeaux.

Ship Neptune, G. Vint, for Batavia.

24th ship Richard, J. McClune, for Liverpool.

GONE TO SEA.

25th ship Success, Forbes, Duchess of Argyle, Belle Alliance, Lady Nugent, Marchioness of Hastings, Britannia and Caledonia.

27th ship Georgina.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—Remain the H. C. ship Dunira, Castle Huntley, Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent and the Fort William.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 22d instant, the Lady of Dr. J. A. Maxwell, of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Capt. Whitehill, of the 5th Regiment B. N. I. of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 24th instant, Mrs. Yeates of a son, still-born.

On the 19th instant, at Fort Victoria, the Lady of Capt. Morison, commanding that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Saturday the 12th instant, at Seroor, Mary Celeste, only Child of the Revd. Thomas Robinson, aged 11 months.

At Seroor on the 18th instant, deeply regretted, Eliza, the Lady of Robert Wallace Esq. She was an affectionate wife, a most exemplary mother, and a sincere christian.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th Sept. the Lady of John Goldingham Esq. of a son.

On the 3d Sept. the Lady of J. Betham Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d Sept. John, the infant son of J. Betham Esq.

On the 7th Aug. Mrs C. Diring, (wife of Capt. Diring of the 1st B. 18th Regt.) most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th Aug. the Lady of Lieut. James Eckford, 3d N. I. of a Son and Heir.

On the same day Mrs. C. Francis, of a Son.

On the 14th Aug. the Lady of J. Lamb, Esq. Civil Surgeon, Malda, of a Son.

On the 22d Aug. Mrs. F. R. Tovey, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 11th Aug. the Lady of Captain Barre Latter, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th Aug. the Lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. Surgeon, of a Son.

On the 10th Aug. the Lady of Capt. Showers, Major of Brigade, Bareilly, of a Son.

On the 15th Aug. at Deenageporre, the Lady of Henry William Money, Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th Aug. John Campbell, Esq. C. S. to Miss Margaret Flora Douglas.

On the 20th Aug. Richard Chase, Esq. of the C. S. to Miss Eliza Wallace Barnett.

DEATHS.—On the 20th Aug. in Brijeetullon, Capt. John Ramsay, 21st N. I. late Barrack-Master of Fort William.

On the same day, Captain Henry Oake, of the 29th N. I.

On the same day, Captain Robert Harland, late Commander of the ship Briton, of Whitby.

On the 25th Aug. the Infant Son of William Ainslie, Esq. Presidency Surgeon.

Drowned while bathing alongside the H. C. ship Henry Porcher, Mr. Hawkins, a Nephew of Sir Caesar Hawkins, and Midshipman of the above ship. The deceased is represented to have been a fine lad between 15 and 16 years.

On the 21st Aug. the R. R. D. D. Fre Francisco dos Prazeres.

Same day, Mrs. Helen Sophia Barber, the Wife of Mr. F. L. Barber.

On the same day, Joseph Ephraim, Esq.

On the same day, Mrs. Mary Ann Mahon, Widow of the late Captain Mahon, of the Ship Madras Packet.

On the 23d Aug. the Infant Daughter of Mr. Wm. Tucker, of Kedgeree.

On the 4th Aug. Thomas Henry Pearson, youngest Son of Dr. Meik.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th Aug. Lieut. Higginson, H. M. 87th.

At Bareilly, on the 10th Aug. S. G. Evans, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station.

At Kallinger, on the 12th Aug. John Wauchope Esq. of the Civil Service, and Agent to the Governor General in Bundlecund and Saugor.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

22d August 1818.

The very favourable report of affairs in the Kandyan Provinces which we had the pleasure of giving to the Public last week may have induced some of our readers to anticipate an immediate and important change in the state of the Rebellion: But such an expectation would not be founded upon a correct view of the present situation of the country and of the Rebel Leaders who have so long disturbed it. There has been indeed a very general disposition manifested to relinquish the Rebel cause: constant defeat, severe hardships, want of provisions and sickness have united to produce among the Insurgents a despair of success, and all but a few desperate Ringleaders have surrendered themselves and sought for protection at the British Posts: There they have brought in their families and property as the best pledges of their sincerity, and there they have shewn their readiness to co-operate with Government in arms, in military works, or in the more essential service of collecting and securing the crops of grain: But it must be recollected that there are extensive Districts in which no Troops are stationed, whole Provinces, which from the scantiness of our means, a military force has either not entered, or merely passed through without any permanent occupation. While these Asylums for Insurrection are suffered, from necessity, to remain undisturbed, the chief instigators and leaders of the Rebellion will of course continue to maintain the struggle uphold their sinking cause. They have put their whole fortunes upon the die, and while any sort of chance is left, they will abide the cast. It follows then, however general the defection of their former adherents may be, some time must intervene between that happy symptom of returning tranquility and a final termination of the revolt. We must expect a pause will probably last until the reinforcements expected from the continent of India enable us to penetrate into the few remaining Provinces, upon which they can rely for provisions or retreat.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1818.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. M. Lewin, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Accounts are received at the Gazette Office, of the arrival at Pondicherry on the 27th ultimo, of the French Ship L'Indienne, which left Nantes so late as the 27th of May.—Though she brings intelligence from Europe about a month later than any we have as yet published, yet we do not find that any [political news of consequence had transpired during that interval—The Army of Occupation is positively expected to quit the French territory before the end of the year—But the martial attitude to be assumed by France, in consequence of this measure, will give rise to various speculations. The Chamber of Deputies, it appears, has voted that the Military Peace Establishment shall consist of 200,000 Men!!—The knowledge of this single fact is of itself more expressive of the present state of France, than a thousand comments. The recruiting had commenced, and was carried on with uncommon success—The mode of liquidating the demands of the Allies on France, had been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of all parties—France was perfectly tranquil.

(*Madras Courier, September 2d.*

The Hon. Company's Extra Ship Northampton, Captain C. Tebbutt, anchored in the Roads this morning from England, having left the Thames the 3d, and Portsmouth on the 16th of May.

Passengers:--Messrs S. Boileau, & J. Scott, Cadets for Bengal; Mr. J. Blalynden, Free Mariner;—& 50 Reeruits.

On the 5th instant, in latitude 10 degrees north, and 30 leagues to the eastward of Cey-

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

THE

FAREWELL.

Mail
The
And
F

my heart, a long farewell!
ark is launched, the billows swell,
vernal gales are blowing free,
bear me far from love and thee.
Can pain or peril bring relief
To him, who bears a darker grief?
Ah! no—for thou wilt haunt me still.
Thy artless grace; thy open truth;
Thy form, that breathes of love and youth;
Thy voice, by nature turned to suit
The tone of love's enchanted lute;
Thy dimpling cheek; thy deep-blue eye,
Where tenderest thought and feeling lie;
Those eye lids, like the evening cloud,
That come the star of love to shroud;
Each witchery of soul and sense,
En-shrined in angel innocence;
Combined to form the fatal spell,
That blessed, yet broke my heart—Farewell!

STANZAS

CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE.

Oh! there be links, that bind us still,
Through change of fortune, good or ill,
To one whose heart's unchanged by clime,
Untired by absence, or unworn by time;
Though cold and ceaseless grief would work decay,
As falls the drop, to wash the rock away—
(While minutes into years and ages pass,)
Till nought be left to tell where once it was,
Such pure, such passionless, unaltered love,
Is not of earth, but that high world above
Where hearts—to other hearts that here have wound,
The same in goodness, though more pure—are found.
Without a wish to ask, without a fear,—
Beyond the joy of bliss, without a tear.
From heaven't was sent to this dull realm of care,
To be the guiding light of dark despair,
And with the balm of hope to sooth the brain,
When through the throbbing eye ball burns the pain,
That in the bounding pulse's mad'ning play,
Hath roused the feelings, and would those betray.
The long, long years of fevered dreams that probe
The aching bosom to it's deepest throb:
The tried misfortunes, where the world hath wrung
The tender chords, that nature finest strung?
Were all too much for ought of mortal breath;
Whose hated being better be in death,
Mingling it's ashes with the senseless clod,
Than numbered live, to bear existence' load,
Without a heaving heart or melting eye
To answer back it's pangs in sympathy.
T.——

J. B.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

lon, several pieces of wreck were discovered from the Northampton; on one of these, they observed six men, whom they got on board in a most exhausted state. It is reported, that eight had been originally on the wreck, but that their wretched and unfortunate comrades, had been obliged to kill two, to preserve their own existence.

Govt. Gazette 8, Sep.

The Court of Directors intend, it is understood, to build ten ships of four hundred tons burthen, for the trade to this country. This will not be very pleasing to the free traders, who have at present by the employment of that class of ships an advantage over those of a larger burthen.

Madras Courier, September 8.

On Tuesday the 8th, the Members of the Literary society held their first evening Meeting at their Rooms on the Mount Road, the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, President, in the Chair.

The President having congratulated the Members of the Society on the success which had attended their first endeavours to collect a library, the liberal donations to which might, he observed, be regarded as evincing a confidence in the public mind with regard to the ultimate success of the Institution, proceeded to deliver to the Meeting an interesting address, in the course of which he took a rapid and masterly sketch of the manner in which oaths are administered in different countries, particularly in India.—The President remarked that the subject had been suggested by his professional pursuits, and he concluded with expressing a hope that his observations might prepare the way for further research into a matter not only very curious in itself, but of vital importance to the interests of public justice.

The President also presented to the Meeting, as connected with the subject of his discource, a paper which had been drawn up in the English Language, by Mohummud Teepoo, the Mohummudan Interpreter of the supreme Court, on the opinions entertained respecting oaths by the best Commentators on the Mohummudan law. The paper was read to the Meeting, and, both in the order of its arrangement and in the style of the composition, it reflected great credit on the talents of the writer.

A paper was read to the Meeting by Sir George Cooper, containing soma highly curious and interesting observations on the articles of Indian merchandize enumerated in a rescript in Justinian's digest of the Roman law.

The Acting Secretary presented to the meeting, on the part of Mr. B. Babington, a paper communicated by a Gentleman who has lately visited Palestine, containing an elegant and striking description of the ruins of Jerash, a city of the ancient Decapolis.

A letter was read from Mr. Heath at Salem forwarding a valuable donation of books, and the Acting Secretary acquainted the Meeting that several Gentlemen had lately contributed very largely to the Library of the Society.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop; J. M'Kerrell, W. M'Taggart and C. M. Whish, Esquires, were elected Members of the Institution, and it as resolved that Sir Thomas Hislop should be requested to accept the situation of a Vice President of the Society.

The evening of Thursday the 8th of October, was fixed for the second Meeting of the Society.

We regret to state, that it appears from accounts received from the Provinces of Coimbetore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Guntoor, that the unusually severe S. W. Monsoon, noticed in our Paper of Thursday last, has been followed by consequences in these Provinces, very disastrous. The Rivers Cauvery and Coleroon have overflowed or burst their banks in several places; and great damage has been done by the inundation, particularly in the Province of Tanjore. The Kistnah has also risen, to a more than usual height, and its waters spreading over the country have done great damage in the province of Guntoor. The Rain which has fallen in such unusual quantities, is expected to have been greatly injurious to cultivation.

Recent accounts from Mangalore state, that the weather had become more settled on the Coast of Canara.

In our Paper of Thursday, we noticed the unusual great quantity of Rain which had lately fallen at the Presidency; since that date, the quantity has been considerably increased—but the weather now appears more regular and settled.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 10, 1818.

The Licensed Ship *Coldstream*, Captain Coxwell, from England the 7th of May and Madeira 1st of June, has anchored in the Roads.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras: Mrs. Mortlock, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Humphries, Miss E. Truman, Miss Z. Truman, Henry Mortlock, Esq. Mr. S. Clark, Writer; Messrs. A. Clarke, M. Buchanan, N. Willer, E. Hodge and P. Harvey, Cadets.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ewart and Chi'd, Mrs. Tosut, Mrs. Tounsent, Miss S. Farrel, Miss Ternfrie, Miss Middleton, Colonel Ewart, H. M. 67th Regiment; Captain T. Reid, Mr. J. Ailben, Mr. H. Smith, Writer; Messrs. C. Thellusson, H. Hay, J. D. Syers, J. Troap, W. A. Troap and J. Fraser, Cadets; Messrs. Bevendre, G. Gramlicke, G. Combe, and Moffat, Free Mariners.

The *Coldstream* spoke the Honorable Company's Ship *Lord Keith*, on the 29th ultimo, in Latitude 11½ South, Longitude 82d. East, bound to Madras.

It appears that the unfortunate men picked up by the *Northampton*, belonged to a Dooty, which had foundered, and on which there were 14 people, they had been ten days on the wreck.

[*Supt. to the Govt. Gazt. Sept* 10, 1818.

The Honorable Company's Ship Lord Keith Captain Freeman, anchored in the Roads yesterday, from England 17th of May.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras: Mrs. Power, Mrs. Chatfield, Miss Margaret M'Kenzie, Miss I. M'Kenzie, Miss Eliza Layton, Captain W. Chatfield, Mr. A. C. Colclough, Surgeon 22d Dragoons; Lieutenant R. Young, Lieut. N. Syme, Mr. M. Greyer, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. G. Brady, and W. C. Smyth, Cadets; Mr. George Weguelin, Mr. Brown.

For Bengal:—Lieut. W. Drew, Messrs. John Coulter, and K. M'Queen, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. W. Styles, and John Martin, Cadets.

For Bombay:—Mr. George Forbes.

Also arrived yesterday His Majesty's Ship *Towey*, Captain Hill, from Trincomalee.

The Ship *William Petrie*, Captain Ross from Muscat 23d ultimo.

The *Eliza*, Captain P. Nairne, from the Isle of France the 10th ultimo.

[*Supt to the Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 11. 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Capt. E. Broderick, H. M. 34th Regt. Cap. Gwynne 2d 19th N. I. Bt. Capt. J. Gorton, 5th L C. Surgeon R. Bellers, 86th Regt. Lieut. D. Munro, H. M. 86th Regt. Lieut. J. Crips, 2d Bat. Pioneers; Lieut. Mountford, 6th Regt. N. I. Qr. Mr. H. Macdonald, H. M. 46th Regt.

DEPARTURES] Major G. E. P. Barlow, H. M. 34th Regent. Surgeon J. Burton, 8th Light Cav.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. Ans.	— Aug. 26, 1818. —	Sell. Rs.	Sell. Ans.
7	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation Disc.	7	12

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUST 10, 1818.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident at the Court of Mulhar Row Holkar.

Lieutenant John Low, First Assistant to the Resident to the Court of Mulhar Row Holkar.

Mr. Robert Stuart, First Assistant to the Resident at Catmandhoo.

Lieutenant Alexander Gordon, Firtt Assist. to the Resident at Nagpore.

Mr. Francis Witworth Russell, First Assistant to the Resident in Rajepootana.

Captain St. John Blacker, Second Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Row Sindia.

Mr. Richard Macan, Second Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Bundlecune and Saugor.

Very few additional particulars have yet reached us respecting affairs among the hillls near Bietool. Major Macpherson, who had been ordered by Colonel Adams with reinforcements from Hoshungabad, after the unfortunate catastrophe which occured to the gallant party under Captain Sparkes, advanced towards the scene of action with the utmost expedition. A considerable number of Arabs and Goands are said to have been discovered posted at the principal Ghaut in the mountains, in the expectation of being able to defend it, but Major Cumming, in command of a further re inforcement, intrepidly forced the Ghaut, and repulsed them with great loss.

The insurrection appears to be extremely limited, and only active on the very spot where Appah Sahib has an opportunity of exerting his personal influence. The refractory Goands and Chiefs who, during his sovereignty never on any favorable occasion failed to resist his authority, now seem to unite in his cause. But whether for purposees of plunder, or in the hopes of serving the Ex-Rajah, there perhaps may be little difficulty in deciding.

We have strong reason to believe that the number of insurgents at Bietool has been greatly exaggerated. Major Cumming experienced no opposition whatever in his advance, and Major Macpherson, who was employed in re-establishing our Thannas in the Pergunnahs from which the Police Officers had been driven, had not seen the enemy at all.

It may be gratifying to those, who take an interest in the mental and moral improvement of the lower classes of the population of this country, to be informed, that the Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, has come forward in aid and furtherance of this most important and charitable work. Two Meetings of the Committee have lately been holden at the house of the Right Reverend the President, with a view to the Establishment of schools "for the purpose of diffusing Useful Knowledge among the inhabitants of the territory subject to this Presidency." The object will be primarily to convey the elements of such knowledge in the languages of the country; and afterwards to remove boys, in whom a promissng degree of proficiency appears, to schools in which they shall be taught English.

The Reverend Dr. James Bryce, Minister of St. Andrew's Church of Calcutta, and John Stuart, Esq. late of the House of Forbes and Co. Bombay, have been chosen to represent the Scotch Church in India, in the General Assembly, to meet at Edinburgh in May, 1819.

[*Asiatic Mir. Aug.* 26.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

AUGUST 15, 1818.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS.

On Saturday the 15th instant, being the day appointed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice; the Honorable G. Dowdeswell, and the Honorable J. Stuart, Members of the Supreme Council; the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives, were assembled.

Lady East, Lady Rumbold, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Harington, and many other Ladies of the Settlement, likewise honored the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the Officers of His Excellency's Suite, entered the Room where the Disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order.

HINDOOSTANEE.

"The Hindoostanee Language is more a-
"dopted to eloquence than any other of the
"Oriental Languages."

Respondent, ... Mr. C. Fraser.
First Opponent, ... Cornet Keighly.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. H. T. Owen.
Moderator, ... Major J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

"The Bengalee Language from its facility in
"the compounding of words, is one of the
"most expressive Languages of the East."

Respondent, ... Mr. T. Clarke.*
First Opponent, ... Mr. G. J. Morris.
Second Opponent, ... Mr. H. S. Boulderson.
Moderator, ... Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

PERSIAN.

"Persian Composition is more difficult of ac-
"quirement, than that of any other of the O-
"riental Languages."

Respondent, ... Mr. C. Fraser.
First Opponent, ... Cornet Keighly
Second Opponent, ... Mr. G. J. Morris.
Moderator, ... Dr. M. Lumsden.

Declamation in Sunskrit, by G. J. Morris.

"The Sunskrit Language from its great An-
"tiquity, the stores of knowledge which it
"contains, and the almost unrivalled excel-
"lence of its grammatical construction, may
"be ranked among the first Languages, deserv-
"ing the attention of the Philosopher and the
"Grammarian."

When the Disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to His Excellency the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive Degrees of Honor, Medal of Merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the Public Examination held in June, and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College, in pursuance of the Statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenor of his conduct.

The Visitor presented to each Student, entitled to receive a Degree of Honor, the usual Diploma inscribed on Vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The Prizes and Medals, which had been awarded to the several Students, were also distributed to them respectively,—after which His

* Mr. Clarke was prevented from attending by illness.

(continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

Additional Supplemnet to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

as to the policy of continuing the restriction of cash payments, or to vindicate the character of the Bank, that the inquiry he proposed was necessary, but in order to diminish crime, to stop the effusion of blood, and to spare the feelings of the public from that horrible carnage which the present system occasioned. It was indeed mainly with a view to put an end to these events, as well as to promote the interests of morality, that he pressed for this inquiry. He did not mean to attribute any thing more exceptionable to the Directors of the Bank, than the failings which commonly belonged to mankind, when he observed, that they were rather too much attached to routine and custom, to encourage projects of improvement. They were, he feared, too apt to discountenance and dismiss such projects by some compendious remark, or old maxim, which might be learned from our grandmothers; therefore, he apprehended that adequate encouragement had not been held out for the exertion of skill and talent to devise an improved mode of fabricating Banknotes. That encouragement would, he hoped and calculated, be the consequence of the appointment of the Committee. He was not so sanguine as to promise himself that the Committee would be able to discover the means of preventing forgery altogether; but he was encouraged to think that means might be found considerably to diminish the evil. In America, which had been long the abode of public felicity, and which, he hoped, would also become the model of legislative wisdom, there was a circulation of no less than 20 millions of Banknotes. That was, indeed, notoriously the second nation in the world in paper currency, as in commercial wealth; yet forgery was not a capital offence in any of the American States. The American Bankers were not encouraged to indulge in supineness or indifference, as to the multiplication of forgeries, by the terror of the gibbet; they therefore took care to exercise ingenuity in fabricating their notes; and hence forgery was extremely rare.—He repeated the statement, that he meant not to hold out the prospect of totally preventing forgery; but he felt that it was incumbent upon the House to do all that was within its power to reduce the evil; and this he must deem practicable from what he had heard; for he was informed by very competent authority, that any boy, who was six months under the instruction of an artist, could easily contrive to forge a Bank of England Note—not, however, so as to impose upon the Bank itself; for those concerned in managing that establishment, took good care to provide against that, but so as to impose upon that class of the people whom it was peculiarly the duty of that House to protect. It was the duty of the Bank also, to seek the protection of the people from these forgeries, especially as their circulation was so extensive, and it ill became the Directors to decline any effort whatever towards preventing forgery, merely from the belief that complete success was unattainable. According to his impression, which he hoped was also the impression of the House, this subject was worthy of inquiry, if the result were only to save one life, or to reduce in any degree that bloodshed which so much afflicted the country under the existing system. He could not, indeed, imagine one object more deserving the attention of the House. According to some Gentlemen, the extent of the crime of forgery was not so much to be regarded, as other crimes had increased of late to such a degree. But it should be recollected, that it was the property of crimes to act and re-act upon each other; and it was particularly the characteristic of forgery to spread its toils, not merely for those who were habituated to other descriptions of criminality, but to those who were not capable of any other crime—for there was a boldness and strength necessary for other crimes, while forgery held out a trap for the timid and the weak, for the old and the young [hear, hear!] It seemed indeed, from the toleration of the present system, as if the Legislature opened a school for guilt, to train up those for a particular crime who were incapable of any other description of criminality [hear, hear, hear!] The Learned Gentleman, after a peculiarly eloquent and impressive exhortation to the House to institute the inquiry, and for the satisfaction of the public mind, as well as for the vindication of its own character, to reject the idea of delegating its inquisitorial powers to any other than a Committee of its own body, concluded with moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the means of more effectually preventing the Forgery of the Notes of the Bank of England, and to report its opinion thereon to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, he said, not to depreciate the importance of the subject before the House, but to recommend what appeared to his mind a more effectual mode of attaining the object in view than that proposed by the Learned Gentleman. To investigate this subject would require a degree of patient research and scientific professional knowledge, which was not, he, with all deference, apprehended to be looked for in a Committee of that House, and therefore he thought more advisable to have such an investigation conducted by a special commission, consisting of fully qualified persons, and having an opportunity of consulting the first artists in the country. He therefore proposed to move for the appointment of such a Commission. Many advantages would belong to such a Commission, which could not appertain to a Committee of that House—for while the labours of the Committee must be limited by the duration of the Session, those of the Commission would be subject to no such limitation. While every man must desire to remove the evil of forgery, no man could deny that a great deal of difficulty belonged to the attempt. He had heard of many plans for such a fabrication of notes as could not be imitated; some, indeed, had been suggested to himself, but on consulting competent persons he found the projectors were much too sanguine. Still he thought it right that every possible skill should be exercised for such a desirable purpose. While he would not be too sanguine, he was as unwilling as any man to dispair. Therefore he was an advocate for inquiry. Here the Right Hon. Gent. entered into an analysis of some of the statements of the Learned Mover. The extent of forgery in modern times, compared with other crimes, had, he could not help saying, been grossly exaggerated. It would indeed seem, from the statement of the Learned Gentleman, that forgery had scarcely been heard of before the restriction upon cash payments by the Bank was enacted; yet the fact was, that the effusion of blood, upon which the Learned Gentlemant had so much dwelt, had gone on long before tha restriction was thought of. In referring to the executions for forgery which took place about the middle of the last century, he had not, he said, any means of ascertaining which were for the forging of Bank of England Notes; but, he observed, that in the year 1749, the executions for forgery in Middlesex were 19, while. in the last year, they were not more than 18. In the years 1811, 12, and 13, the executions for this crime throughout the kingdom were 110, while, for the years 1815, 16, and 17, they did not exceed 91; so that there was falling off of 19. Thus it appeared, that, long previous to the year 1787, the executions for forgery were as frequent, if not more so, than of late years, while, for the last three years, compared with those years which immediately preceded, there was a considerable reduction of these melancholy events. Hence he felt himself justified in alleging, that the Learned Gentleman was misled as to the extension of the crime of forgery. Now as to other crimes. If the existence of an extended paper currency was the cause of crimes, or that the abridgement of that currency could produce their diminution, he apprehended that coinning could not be among the catalogue. Yet coining had most lamentably increased. For while within the three years ending in 1813, the convictions for coining in England were 392—they witbin the three years ending in 1817, were no less than 924. Could this increase, he would ask, be attributed in any degree to that measure of restriction upon cash payments, and consequent increase of paper currency, to which some Gentlemen were disposed to attribute so much evil? The convictions for coining had, in fact, as it appeared from the papers on the table, increased as nearly as two to one, while those for forgery had not increased, but rather diminished, notwithstanding the restriction upon cash payments. Therefore, he felt himself warranted in concluding that the forgeries so much and so justly deplored, were not attributable to that restriction, or to the system of the Bank. This crime of forgery was in fact the fruit of our commercial transactions and national wealth. In older and different times we found that crimes of violence prevailed, while those of fraud & craft marked the present day, among those forgery naturally formed a part. As we advanced, indeed, in civilization and wealth, crimes of the latter description must be expected to increase. Against such increase it was no doubt the duty of the state to make every possible provision, and that was the object of the Amendment which he meant to propose, namely, "That an Address should be presented to the Regent, praying his Royal Highness to issue an order for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the most effectual means of preventing the Forgery of the Notes of the Bank of England, and of other Banks, as well as of other engraved Negotiable Securities."

Sir Charles Mordaunt expressed a decided preference for the mode of inquiry proposed by the Learned Gentleman on the other side. That mode of inquiry would, he was convinced, be much more satisfactory to the country at large.

Mr. Bennet controverted the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the crime of forgery, maintaining that there had been more convictions for forgery within the first three months of the present year, than within the three years at a former period, referred to by the Right Honourable Gentleman. This indeed was evident from the Papers on the Table.

Mr. S. Thornton declared, that it was always the practice of the Bank Directors studiously to investigate every case of forgery with a view to ascertain where lenity ought to be extended, and where prosecution ought to be followed up. But he could most conscientiously state, that their disposition was always towards lenity. As to the infliction of punishment, or the grant of mercy, after conviction, the Bank had nothing to do with such proceedings. If, through the Commission proposed, or by any other means, the crime of forgery could be prevented, or rendered more difficult, he could assure the House, that the Directors of the Bank would feel the most cordial satisfaction.

Sir S. Romilly said it was a great inducement with him to vote for the motion of his Honourable and learned friend, because he did not believe there existed any disposition on the part of the Honorable Gentleman opposite to institute any adequate inquiry. He could not help thinking that his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bennet) had not been fairly treated, as his observations had been made the subject of much misrepresentation. There was one strong objection to the manner in which the Bank conducted their prosecutions, that pardon was held out to the persons accused who pleased guilty. Such a discretion must be attended with mischievous consequences. It was now confessed that the offence of forgery must be considered in a less mitigated point of view that it was formerly. The frequency of the commission had changed in the opinion of the country, the moral character of the crime. The House were aware that a number of persons rather sufferred the offence to be practised against themselves, than prosecute, when the punishment of death was the consequence. It was idle to think, that under the present system people would not criticise the selections made in the punishment of individuals prosecuted for forgery. However justifiable the discretion exercised, still it would be impossible to prevent individuals from thinking that such discretion was in many instances improperly or unfairly exerted.

General Gascoyne observed, that the necessity of some measure of remedy was now universally admitted. He should vote for the Committee of the House rather than a Commission.

Mr. Manning said, that the observations of the Honourable Member (Mr. Bennet) had given him great pain. That Honourable Gentleman had asked, why did the Bank select such persons for punishment, and why did it pass by others equally guilty? He had to assure him and the House, that the Bank exercised the painful duty of prosecuting with the most serious consideration. As to the selection of persons found guilty, for punishment, the Bank Directors never interfered. It was not for their own interest or security that the Bank interposed; though the whole expence was paid out of the Funds of the Corporation. Their anxiety was to save the public harmless. The Bank were compelled, by the increase of the crime, to consign the offenders to the due course of the law. In 1811 the number of persons engaged in the various means of passing and uttering forged notes, amounted to 337—in 1818 they amounted to 1300. The Honourable Director proceeded into a detail of other statements, but from the low tone in which he spoke, it was impossible to hear in the Gallery. With respect to what had been alleged as to the detention of forged notes by the Bank, when presented, it arose from the fact of their having ascertained, that the word forged had been expunged by a chymical process, and the note again uttered. Though the note was detained, the Bank was always ready to give an undertaking.

Mr. Canning stated that, his great motive for preferring the Amendment of his Right Honourable Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, that it was the most effectual mode to secure a remedy for a confessed evil. He had ever reliance on all the intelligence, skill, and assiduity that a Committee of that House would display, but he nevertheless thought that in the advanced period of the Session a Commission from the Crown would best afford a practical result. Supposing that the Bank had not taken the pains which the importance of the subject required, or on the other hand, that they had been occupied, as the Honourable Director had stated, for many years in the endeavour to find some remedy, in either case it was not likely that they could now come to an immediate determination of the point. Until some mode could be devised by which every body could be let into the knowledge of the improvement, without being able to avail themselves of that knowledge in the forgery of notes, the plan suggested by an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. W. Smith) could never be acted on. The Security, after all, must lie in the more elaborate execution of the print, by which means it would be rendered less liable to Forgery. They must rely upon the same principle to secure their Notes against being copied, though operating in a less sublime degree by which the pictures of Raphael and the Eneid of Virgil were raised above imitation—the excellence of the originals themselves. Though they could not expect to arrive at perfection in the manufacture of Notes, he hoped that at no great length of time they would effect a considerable, though not a decisive improvement. In this, as in all the debates that had taken place upon the subject, he had to complain of great exaggeration. There was evil enough, he could admit, to call for the interference of Parliament, but it had not been made out that Forgery had increased in any thing like the extent at which it had been stated.—That of late years there was a great increase of crime was a melancholy truth; but that Forgery had increased in a greater proportion than other crime could not be maintained with success. He referred to the Papers which were laid on the Table from the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order to shew that other crimes had increased in a still greater proportion. The exaggerated statements which had gone abroad could answer no good purpose; and he thought it of importance that the country should be brought to hold an opinion more consistent with the fact. There was another subject upon which misrepresentation had also taken place. Those who discharged the delicate office of advising the Crown in the exercise of its most glorious prerogative, that of mercy, were alluded to in a manner that could not be justified. It was improper to call that a selection for punishment, which was on the contrary a selection for mercy. If it was to be represented, that those who were left to the operation of the law, while others were relieved from it, were injured by that act, and if such a feeling was to prevail generally, the exercise of that most delightful prerogative, instead of being a glory and a happiness, would become an anxiety and a curse. He trusted that those who had advised the extention of mercy in particular instances, would never be called upon in that House to state the motives by which their advise was directed. Unless the Honourable Gentleman was prepared to say that in every case, and without exception, the law should be executed, a selection must be made, not to punish, but to save. It was admitted upon all hands, that the encrease of Forgery was considerable; it was admitted that no preventive had been yet devised: it was admitted that the House should interfere; so that the simple question was as to the most effectual mode of conducting that interference. He did not mean to say, that at the beginning of the Session he should feel the same objection to the motion of the Honourable Gentleman which he did at present; but at this advanced period, instead of pursuing a course which might lead to temporary clamour or ineffectual hope, they should apply themselves to that which was most likely to produce conclusive and practical advantage.

Sir J. Mackintosh, in reply, expressed satisfaction at finding it admitted upon all sides that something should be done upon this subject. At the same time, he regretted that his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir A. Piggott) should attempt to divert the attention of the House to a charge which he supposed to have been made against the Bank of England. For his own part he had made no charge against them, nor had his Honourable Friend (Mr. Bennet). It was true that he had stated what to him appeared the necessary effects of the present system but that was not, properly speaking, an attack upon the Bank. It had been said that he had exaggerated the increase of forgeries, and a statement had been made in order to disprove his opinion. The plausibility of that statement consisted in its being confined merely to executions, without including prosecutions and commitments. It was also defective in this, that it limited the comparison to short intervals of time. He denied that secrecy of investigation was not consistent with a Committee of the House of Commons, or that their operations must necessarily be very slow. On the contrary, he thought they might be just as secret, and far more expeditious, than a Commission. A Commission would probably lead to a delay of six of seven months longer. It had been said before, that—"Wretches hang, that Jurymen may dine."—A Committee might report in a month or less, would they prefer the Commission, which must necessarily be more protracted? The proper Commissioners were Gentlemen of that House, who might act upon the materials afforded by scientific men. He was convinced that an investigation by Commissioners of the Crown would never remove the mistrusts and jealousies of the public. The Members of that House would be influenced by motives, by hopes and fears, respecting their constituents, which could not operate upon Commissioners appointed by the Crown. If the House of Commons did not maintain a firm, and he would even say a proud attitude towards the Crown, for the protection of the people, in a case which came home to the bussiness and bosoms of all men, they would alienate from themselves that respect which it was so much their interest to cherish. After all he had heard, he still remained of opinion that a Committee would be more likely to gain the ends they had in view; and he was the more desirous to press it in the present instance, as the directors of the Bank had expressed no anxiety about one course in preference to the other.

The House then divided—For the original motion 62—

Against it 106—Majority 44.

NINETEENTH *Calcutta Lottery,*

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH 1818.

PRIZES.

Nos. 173 and 4048, Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 470, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 724, 2206, 2885 and 4304, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 138, 1020, 2288, 2679, 3538, 4401, 5359, 5549, and 5612, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 31, 1218, 1722, 2818, 3256, 3295, 3569, 4149, 4402, 4673, 4810, 4932, 4951, 5166, 5598, 5780, and 5895, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTEENTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 5251, a Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rs.

Nos. 56, and 3615, Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rupees each.

Nos. 1257, 1298, 2122, 3005, 3149, 5484, 4522, and 5492, Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 809, 930, 1389, 3695, 3791, 3807, 4257, 4426, 5021, 5039, 6408, and 5585, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 203, 442, 942, 1626, 1784 1970, 2328, 2717, 2849, 3375, 4076, 4146, 4293, 4452, 4502, 5179, 5239. 5310, 5499, 5668, 5710, 5830, and 5855, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each

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